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VOLUME XLIII. INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1864. NUMBER 28.

STATE JOURNAL.

Late News.

[illegible]

Disunion Resolutions Endorsed by the Sentinel.

[illegible]

Partial List of Casualties in Indiana Regiments in Sherman's Army, June 15th to 18th.

[illegible]

Rebel Report of Casualties to Union Prisoners.

[illegible]

Interments in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, June 19 and 20, 1864.

[illegible]

List of Sick and Wounded Soldiers Admitted to the United States General Hospital, Evansville, Indiana, June 22, 1864, from the United States Hospital Steamer Charles McDougal.

[illegible]

List of Sick and Wounded Iowa Sherman's Army, Transferred to Nashville, June 22, 1864.

[illegible]

Sick and Wounded Indiana Soldiers Transferred to Nashville, June 25 and 26, 1864.

[illegible]

The Last Rebel Manifesto.

[illegible]

Letter from the 33d Indiana.

[illegible]

National Banks in Indiana.

[illegible]

Rebel News.

[illegible]

Our Wounded in the Field.

[illegible]

Annual Assessment for the Sixth District of Indiana, Made May 1861, by W. A. Bradshaw, Assessor.

[illegible]

Grand Raid into Virginia—Burning of the Extensive Flouring Mills of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, in Essex—Attempt of General Wade Hampton to Capture the Entire Party—Over $300,000 Worth of Rebel Property Captured and Destroyed.

[illegible]

The Sturgis Defeat—Further Particulars of the Rout—Narrative of an Officer of the 95th Colored Infantry.

[illegible]

Attack on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

[illegible]

From Mexico.

[illegible]

Food in Dixie.

[illegible]

Floating Paragraphs.

[illegible]

STATE JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE

Unconditional Union State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
OLIVER P. MORTON

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
CONRAD BAKER, of Vanderburg.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON TRUSLER, of Fayette.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
THOMAS B. McCARTY, of Wabash.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
JOHN I. MORRISON, of Washington.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
DELANA E. WILLIAMSON, of Putnam.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
GEORGE W. HOSS, of Marion.

FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT,
1st District—JAMES S. FRAZER, of Kosciusko.
2d District—JEHU T. ELLIOTT, of Henry.
3d District—CHARLES A. RAY, of Marion.
4th District—ROBERT C. GREGORY, of Tippecanoe.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
LAZARUS NOBLE, of Knox.

FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Marion.

Union Congressional Ticket.

4th District—JOHN H. FARQUHAR.
5th District—Hon. G. W. JULIAN.
6th District—Gen. EBENEZER DUMONT.
9th District—SCHUYLER COLFAX.
10th District—JOSEPH H. DEFREES.
11th District—THOMAS N. STILLWELL.

Marion County Union Ticket.

FOR SENATOR,
DR. W. CLINTON THOMPSON,

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HORATIO C. NEWCOMB.
JAMES M. McVEY.

FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM J. H. ROBINSON.

FOR TREASURER,
GEORGE F. MEYER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
LORENZO VANSCYOC, First District.
SAMUEL MOORE, Third District.

FOR CORONER,
GARRISON W. ALLRED.

FOR CENTER TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR,
LEONIDAS M. PHIPPS

Late News.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2

Another storm interrupted our regular dispatches, and the brief reports received are barren of news from the armies. A raid was made on Thursday night on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Duffield Station, which resulted in the capture of the guard and the robbery of several stores. The road was uninjured, and communication was not interrupted. Sigel pursued them—with what success we are not advised.

The rebel General Winder is reported sick with typhoid fever, and that his recovery is doubtful.

With the consent of General Grant, the Christian Commission has sent to City Point, from Baltimore, steam fire engine No. 4, for the purpose of forcing water from the James river to the hospitals, a distance of one mile from the river. Some of the hospitals are located at such a distance from the river as to cause great difficulty in obtaining water for the patients.

In a recent conflict with guerrillas near Haynesville, Missouri, the Clinton county enrolled militia killed the notorious David Coffman, son of Judge Coffman of Clinton county.

Guerrillas continue their depredations along the Mississippi. Many of the towns along the river are deserted by their former inhabitants. Hickman seems to have been made the especial object of rebel vengeance since the beginning of the war. The frequent incursions of the guerrillas and their heartless depredations on the property of the citizens has compelled the entire community to leave the place. It is now depopulated, and presents a desolate appearance. No boats are permitted to [illegible] the guerrillas occupy the [illegible] and other of the larger towns [illegible] and the inhabitants are [illegible] secure localities.

[illegible] Fessenden, and not David Tod is appointed [illegible] of the Treasury. Mr. Tod's name [illegible] but afterwards withdrawn. The [illegible] to give various reasons for the resignation [illegible] Chase, but all of them [illegible] to be mere [illegible] Mr. Harrington, Ass[illegible] Secretary, [illegible] Register, and several [illegible] have also resigned. Mr. [illegible] is regarded with great favor [illegible] and had a good effect on government [illegible].

[illegible] letter from Dr. Frank, from Chattanooga, says [illegible] remains of Lieutenant Colerlock are at [illegible] Georgia, and cannot be removed north until November, in consequence of General Sherman's order forbidding disinterments before that time.

A very destructive fire occurred at Louisville yesterday, consuming hospital stores to the value of a million dollars, one-half of which is sustained by the Government. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The committee appointed to investigate alleged frauds in the Treasury Department have reported that no evidence exists that any frauds have been perpetrated, but that the Printing Bureau has been well and economically managed.

Foreign dates are to the 19th. The Alabama left Cherbourg on the morning of that day to fight the Kearsage, and heavy cannonading was heard, but the result was unknown. The Spanish Minister at Paris declares that Spain has no intention of the conquest of Peru.

The Senate yesterday passed a joint resolution repealing the gold bill.

Among the casualties in the late battles in Georgia we regret to see the name of Lieutenant Colonel Neff of the 31st Indiana, who was killed at his post, bravely battling for his country.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.

Owing to a break in our fast press, making it necessary to work our edition on a slower machine, we are unable to give our readers the usual Sunday night news. At last advices, the armies in front of Petersburg were resting preparatory to the grand conflict, which can only be deferred by Lee's retreat.

One of the most important raids of the war has just been made by General Wilson, the results of which are the destruction of many miles of the track of the Richmond & Danville and the Petersburg & Lynchburg railroad at Burksville, the burning of numerous important bridges and the capture and destruction of a railroad train. The rebels sent out a large body of cavalry to intercept him, but not in season to prevent the work of destruction. In returning, however, he found the rebel force between his cavalry and their infantry supports, but succeeded in sending a small party through to advise General Meade of his situation who immediately sent out a part of the 6th Corps to his relief. Nothing further had been heard from him at last accounts.

The 6th Michigan, 24th Indiana and 161st New York have been detailed for duty as an Engineer Brigade, by order of General Canby. Col. Bailey, of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, who constructed the dam across Red river and saved our gunboat fleet, has been placed in command of the brigade, which is now at Vicksburg.

Colonel Rogers, from Cape Girardeau, reports the return of a cavalry scout from the Arkansas line. No guerrillas were seen in the southeast. Shelby had left Jacksonport with a large force to attack the Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock Railroad. Two hundred guerrillas were at Gainesville.

A militia regiment called out in St. Louis on Friday proved so inefficient that the companies were relieved, and the Colonel removed from command. The city is in a broad grin about it.

The ocean iron-clad Puritan, after several unsuccessful attempts, was finally launched on Saturday morning.

It was not decided, at the date of our last dispatches, whether Mr. Fessenden would accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

The Conference Committee on the Military Bill have agreed to report a bill in which commutation is abolished, and recruiting is allowed in certain rebellious States, on account of Tennessee and Arkansas, but not of the Northern States.

General Hinks, commanding a division of colored troops in the 18th Corps, has resigned in consequence of wounds received in service. His resignation has been accepted.

Mr. Chase has withdrawn the proposals recently issued for $32,000,000, being the remainder of the $75,000,000 advertisement.

A dreadful accident occurred on Wednesday, this side of the tunnel, on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. Three hospital trains were coming up with a large number of sick and wounded soldiers on board. Two of the trains, which were some distance ahead of the other, stopped this side of the tunnel. The rear train, by the extraordinary negligence, or something worse, of the engineer, ran right into the train of seven cars before it, containing three hundred soldiers, and pitched them down an embankment about forty feet high, making a total wreck of three cars, killing three persons outright, and mortally injuring four others. The guilty engineer fled immediately into the woods to escape the vengeance of the enraged soldiers, who saw their mangled and bleeding companions lying around them. They had returned from the ravage of the battle-field to meet a death more fearful and appalling on the road.

A dispatch published in the Louisville Journal of Saturday states that Colonel Spooner of the 83d Indiana regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Chandler of the 40th and Captain Dunn of the 57th, were severely, and Colonel Blake of the 40th slightly wounded in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain on Monday last.—Col. Blake of the 40th is probably the officer meant.

Mr. Lincoln's Acceptance of the Union Nomination.

We need scarcely call the attention of our readers to the eloquent and patriotic letter of the National Union Committee to Mr. Lincoln, advising him officially, of his re-nomination; and to the terse and graceful terms in which the nomination is accepted. The heartiness with which he refers to the just compliment paid by the convention, to our soldiers and sailors, will be gratefully appreciated by those noble men, and will be heartily responded to by all patriotic citizens.

The President's allusion to Mexico, gives assurance that the wise policy heretofore pursued on that question, is to be persevered in, at least while we have enough to do at home. When every resource of the nation is required to maintain our Government against domestic traitors, we would but expose ourselves to ridicule by a Quixotical interference in the affairs of other Nations. We assume that the position of Mr. Lincoln, on this point, will be satisfactory to all who are in favor of wiping out the rebellion, because it gives assurance that our strength will not be frittered away on other, and less important objects; and it will be acceptable to the other sort of people, because they are men who love peace; and while they oppose the continuance of the war we have, could not conscientiously or consistently favor a course of policy that would bring on another war, which fortunately we have not.

If, however, we miscalculate or misunderstand the depth and extent of the convictions of the peace party, and they really desire to participate in the contest between France and Mexico, we have no doubt that either side would take all the recruits who offer themselves.

The Treasury Department.

There seems to have been a hitch somewhere, in filling the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Chase. Ex-Gov. Tod was first nominated, but, subsequently it is announced that Senator Fessenden of Maine had been nominated and confirmed. Whether the nomination by Governor Tod was rejected by the Senate or he declined the appointment, we have at this writing no information. We are free to say that the last nomination strikes us most favorably from the single fact that Senator Fessenden's position and standing before the country, will probably enable him to conduct the national finances, in the present exigency, with more success than almost any other man of political prominence, who could have been selected. We shall be glad to learn that Senator Fessenden accepts the appointment, and we presume he will do so, though it is asking of him a sacrifice that few men would be willing to make, in surrendering a long term in the Senate of the United States, for a seat in the Cabinet.

Speaker Colfax Renominated.

The Union Convention of the Ninth Congressional District with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm, have nominated Mr. Colfax for re-election. The Union men of that district have honored themselves by this nomination, and their Representative is honored in his noble and appreciative constituency. Mr. Colfax is now serving his fifth consecutive term in Congress—a rare occurrence among Western members. The high position he has gained in the national councils and in the respect and confidence of the entire people, is due to his untiring industry, his integrity, and devotion to the duties of his position. There can scarcely be a doubt of the success of this nomination at the polls.

The Interior of Fort S[illegible]

[illegible] Charleston will [illegible] rank in history as one of the finest military cities in the world, and will furnish a lesson of defense hitherto unknown. On the morning of my arrival I went promenading at leisure over that portion of the town which was the scene of the late fire, but the bursting of a 100-pound shell in the market soon served to hasten my pace. The boys are always on the lookout for these unceremonious visitors, which they sell for old iron. When Sir Christopher Wren designed St. Michael's Church he little thought it would play so conspicuous a part in the war. The steeple is 178½ feet high, and from its height can be seen the country far and wide, including all the Yankee operations on Morris Island, even to the reading of the buttons on the officers' uniforms. I waited upon Gen. Beauregard the other day, and was received with the greatest courtesy, and procured his order to pass anywhere within the fortifications.

"Being anxious to see the great monument of sieges, Fort Sumter, I made preparations for a night visit. We went in boats, the night being too bright for steamers, and carried one thousand bags of sand with us, each weighing some fifty pounds. When within twelve hundred yards of Sumter the Yankees opened fire at the fort, and sure enough I thought we were discovered, and expected every moment our boat would be the mark for the next shot. Everything was still as death between the intervals of firing. Every man of us seemed to hold his breath, and all eyes were bent upon the Yankee batteries, which could just be seen above the surface of the water. Our oarsmen were of course rowing with all possible speed. I felt as I never felt before—if not in the jaws of death, at least face to face with that enemy. I placed my hand to my neck and buttoned my coat close to the collar, determining, if our boat sank and my head kept its place, I would swim to the fort. However, quick as lightning the officer in command cried 'Fort! Land!' and in a few minutes we were within the fort, and once there, you are safe.

"I was introduced to Captain Mitchell, commanding in the absence of Major Elliott, and found him a fine, young, gentlemanly fellow—and for zeal, bravery, sound judgment, and artillery practice, he is considered not to be surpassed. The captain accompanied by the chief engineer took me through the fort. I admired the various chambers and rabbit guns, and was particularly struck with the order and regularity of the place. The soldiers' berths were neat and clean, the walls whitewashed, and the whole well ventilated, and the arrangements are so complete that all the men can be concentrated on any given point in a moment. The fort is well supplied with provisions, piles upon piles of them in case of accident, obstructions on every hand, and instruments that will distribute any amount of grape and canister when required.

"The captain informed me that he was quite ready for whatever might happen. The fort, he said, was garrisoned by men from South Carolina, and a braver set of fellows never stood to their guns. While we were walking on the ramparts, I asked the not unreasonable question, 'Are the Yankees good shots?' and was informed they unquestionably were, but nobody need get hit unless he liked. Some few days ago, a young fellow 'larking' with the Yankees exposed himself unnecessarily, when a ball came and took his head clean off. Another unlucky fellow—a negro—would sleep on the parade-ground, and to make all secure, he got under the corner of a cistern, but a shell came and killed him."

The Death of a Stranger.

From the Cleveland Herald

GRAFTON STATION, C. C. & C. R. R., June 25, 1864.

DEAR SIR. Yesterday morning, June 24th, the Conductor of the C. C. & C. night express from the south, left at this station, a man who he said was all tired out and must stop and rest, and requested that he be taken to a hotel, given a bed, and sent on when rested. He was quite poor in flesh and seemed very feeble. He said he had the bronchitis. After being put to bed he seemed to be out of his head, and in some distress. He died about three o'clock P. M. He had in his pocket a first class ticket from Indianapolis to New York, also $71 20 in greenbacks and scrip. He had two trunks in which were found clothing and naturalization papers, showing him to be an Englishman sixty years of age, named William Miller Green. He also had tax receipts showing that he had paid taxes on nine acres of land in Boone county, Missouri, for the years 1861 and '62. Both trunks were marked "Wm. M. Green, Indianapolis, Ind." By giving these facts a place in your paper, it is hoped the man's home and friends may be discovered. Please request papers throughout the country to copy.

Respectfully yours,
A. K. HAND,
Agent C. C. & C. Railroad

HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

THE CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

Destruction of Railroad at Liberty.

TWO DAYS' FIGHTING AT LYNCHBURG.

Artillery Lost at Salem.

The Command Safe at Gauley.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

GAULEY, WEST VIRGINIA, June 29.

The expedition is over—our work is done—and for the present the command is resting on its arms and trophies.

As I learn that none of my letters or dispatches since that of June 8th have as yet reached you, I will commence with that date, and give as concise a history as possible of our three weeks' operations.

On Friday morning, June 11th, the consolidated commands of Crook and Sullivan—the latter having the old Sigel division—all under Hunter's control—marched out with flying colors and hopeful spirits from Staunton on the road through Middlebrook to Lexington. Three miles from the town the rebels were posted behind rail breastworks, apparently intending to make a serious opposition to our progress. As it was, however, our steady advance rapidly dislodged them, and we drove them before us, scarcely allowing them to halt to fire upon us. Seventeen miles from Staunton they managed to kill two and wound two of our men, when a strong force of cavalry was sent forward to charge and rout them, which done, they troubled us no more that day. The force in front of us we ascertained to be merely McCausland's brigade, whose only object seemed to be to delay our advance as much as possible. On the morning of the 11th, Gen. Crook's division being in the advance, approached Lexington about 11 o'clock, and a heavy cloud of smoke rising in front of us, revealed the destruction of the bridge leading over the James into the town. On the high banks opposite, with glasses, we could easily perceive rebel sharpshooters. The only ford is about a mile above the site of the bridge, and to this ford the 2d brigade is sent, while the 36th Ohio is placed on the main road to occupy the rebels there. As the 36th drew near the banks a rebel shell was sent so exactly in range of their position as to wound six and kill one. Capt. McMullen was ordered up with one section of artillery, and proceeded at once most effectually to silence the rebels. Some of them were on top of the Virginia Military Institute, but a few shells quickly drove them from their high position, and about two o'clock they, learning of the 2d brigade's having crossed the ford, rapidly skedaddled, leaving the town to our quiet occupation.

Sunday, the Institute buildings and Governor Letcher's house were burned, ten minutes' time being given to remove any property from the latter. In the afternoon a contraband brought in word that seven canal boats were hidden nine miles off, deeply laden with stores, etc. To secure these, Captain Blazer, with his scouts, was sent out and skirmishing the whole route, he found the boats as reported. Burning five of them, he dismounted his men and hauled the remaining two to Lexington. In them were six cannons—two six-pounders, one twelve-pounder and three mountain howitzers—nine thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, a ton and a half of powder, and commissary stores in great variety and abundance. Gen. Duffie rejoined us here, having marched through Waynesboro' on to the Charlottesville and Lynchburg Railroad, tearing up a small portion of the latter and capturing a good part of Jackson's wagon train.

Tuesday evening we camped at Buchanan. Averill coming in before us captured the Confederate Navy Records of '61 and '62, together with twelve more canal boats, heavily laden with provisions.

On the 15th, while we were halting at the base of the Peaks of Otter, information was received that Breckinridge with 10,000 men was at Balcony Falls, intending to attack us on our flanks. In a good position for defense, General Crook awaited General Hunter's and the other division. The whole command then being assembled, and no foe appearing, we once more marched forward, stopping for the night at Taney Farm, almost at the base of the Peaks of Otter.

Thursday noon we entered Liberty, with bands playing "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c. Halting, the whole command proceeded to tear up and demolish the railroad, including a bridge 700 feet long. For seven miles the work is maintained, and night closed in upon acres of [illegible] hopelessly bent and twisted rails.

In Liberty were five or six rebel hospitals, in which were a large number of sick and wounded from [illegible] army. We learn here that the rebels [illegible] all their stores from Lynchburg, [illegible] anticipating the at least possible [illegible] of the place.

[illegible] of the 17th, having [illegible] that the enemy were drawn [illegible] in front of him at New London, we [illegible] Crook's division in advance, by a road not laid down on maps, along the north of the railroad crossing at James's Church. This movement tending to bring us to the rebel rear [illegible] them to retire toward Lynchburg. Cutting across the country we endeavored to intercept their retreat, but arrived just too late on the main road. Stopping here for dinner, we were within about seven miles of the city on the road to New London. The pickets of the two parties were so close that various uncomplimentary remarks were passed quite freely from one to the other. At 4 o'clock, with the 91st Ohio, 2d brigade of Crook's division in advance we moved out on the road, and in about two miles the rapid firing in front told us that we were near the enemy's first position. They opened on us with a vigorous cannonade, having evidently obtained the range of all prominent points in our lines by previous practice. The 3d brigade being placed on the left of the road, the 2d on the right, the order to charge was given. The main opposition was found on our right, the 91st and 12th Ohio suffering most severely.—The 3d brigade having little but skirmishing, as it was on this first charge, the rebels were driven back fully two miles to their line of breastworks, the 91st Ohio gallantly capturing and bringing off the field a rifled gun made in Liverpool—a Blakely's patent. I heard also that three other guns were captured in this charge, or rather series of charges, but have only been able to verify hearing by sight in the case of this one.

During this attack both sides maintained a furious fire of shell, grape and canister, the rebel gunners evidently being skillful hands in the management of their pieces. Our loss was rather large here, especially in the 91st and 12th, Colonel Turley of the former having his right thigh fractured.

By the time our men were safely posted and rested from their arduous three hours' work, the moon had long been shining and the thick darkness of the woods in our front and the unknown character of the ground forbade any further operations for the night. By this time the three brigades of Crook's division, being encamped in line of battle, in the advance, were relieved by the first division, and the men camped and passed the night quietly enough, save occasional shots, as some incautious man of either party exposed himself too openly.

Although but two regiments of our command, the 12th and 91st Ohio, had been engaged to any great extent, the fighting this first day was remarkable, both for the rapidity of firing and the steady perseverance of the men. It was confidently believed that had we arrived but a few hours earlier we would have driven the enemy through Lynchburg that night. As it was we were compelled to halt, and during the whole night the locomotive whistle told us of the rapid arrival of heavy reinforcements that were greeted with continual cheers of welcome by the foe in our front. Saturday morning came bright and clear, and after an early breakfast I rode out to a temporary hospital on the roadside, expecting every minute to hear a renewal of the battle. While talking to the wounded, the battery right in front of the hospital sent a few shell over into the rebel line, that were immediately replied to, their shell going over and around the building, though none struck it. Save this no firing of any consequence happened during the entire morning—the time being occupied in changing the position of our various brigades so as best to use them against the enemy's rapidly extending line.

All this time a sharp skirmishing fire was kept up in our immediate front and center, while a louder report, followed by the ominous whistle, told of the rapid flight of shot or shell. The first division occupied the advance line, while General Crook's division was sent off to the right, but returned almost immediately. As the General's practiced eye saw that the enemy were massing for an attack on our center, he advised the commanding General of the fact and recalled his division. It arrived not a minute too soon. Having seen the weakening of our center, and not knowing of the return of the Kanawha Division, the rebels came on in perfect confidence of victory. There they come—old veterans of the famous Ewell corps, practiced in the hundred battles of the Potomac army—rank after rank. Will our men resist and repel this almost irresistible torrent of steel, lead and iron, pushing on to overwhelm them? We wait but a few minutes. Grape, canister, shell, are hurled on them from our batteries, while regiment after regiment pours in its effective fire at short range. They waver—halt—turn—when, with a cheer, our men are upon them, driving them clear into and beyond their breastworks. These being completely commanded by works in the rear, our men reluctantly retired, bringing with them numerous guns, dropped by the rebels in their hurried flight. In this charge, the 5th Virginia infantry by some misunderstanding got into the front ranks, although they, with the whole 2d division were only used as reserves. As it was, they rushed on with the advance occupying the left, and suffered severely, losing about 30 men.

With this charge, repulse and charge ended the second day's work before Lynchburg. We had tested the enemy's position and numbers, and found both too great for our army, with limited rations, to overcome. Before us was a strongly fortified town, that if taken by us at all, could only be taken by surprise. In it were troops far surpassing ours in number and freshness, fighting behind breastworks.

So quietly on the night of the 18th the wagon and ambulance trains were started; in the afternoon and about nine o'clock the troops were withdrawn, and our journey home was commenced. General Crook's division bringing up and guarding the rear.

COLONEL POWELL'S EXPEDITION.

On Saturday evening Colonel Powell, 1st Virginia cavalry, with the 1st and 2d Virginia cavalry regiments and two guns, marched around by the right to cut the railroad east of Lynchburg, and surprise a fort about two miles from the city. By some oversight, the guide missed the road and led them ten miles out of the way to Campbell Court House. After a slight skirmish, in which they killed two and captured six, a messenger arrived from Averill, informing the Colonel of our withdrawal, and he was compelled to rejoin the main column without doing much injury to the railroad.

HOMEWARD MARCH.

Flying rumors, and false rumors, too, passed from one end of our column to the other, as to the numbers and designs of the enemy following in our rear. The event proved their only object to be to harrass as much as 1,500 men could, our army, and pick up stragglers. Early's division could not be spared from Richmond longer than absolutely necessary for Lynchburg's safety, as McCausland followed us with his brigade. It was galling to our brave soldiers to retire thus in the guise of retreat before the men they had so often overcome and routed. To give them a battle if they really wished it at Buford's Gap, Gen. Crook drew up his division in line and awaited their onset. The men were fairly longing for one more [illegible] to punish the wolves hovering in our [illegible] they came not, and after waiting a [illegible] of hours, once more we marched on, and [illegible] more they followed. All night of the [illegible] we marched along the line of the railroad and every bridge or culvert that was burnable was burnt, so that through the whole country for miles shone the light of these traces of our devastating march.

A DISGRACEFUL LOSS.

As the command was at breakfast on the morning of the 21st, in and around Salem, the rebels made a fierce attack on the rear, with both musketry and shells. A brigade being sent in back to cover the retreat into the valley at the foot of the Catawba Mountain, the trains were hurried on. For a few moments it was very difficult to decide whether we were not going to have a regular stampede, such a panic seemed to possess the inevitable teamsters. The trains passed on in safety and were followed by Carlin's and Stone's batteries, that, by some strange neglect, were left unguarded by any except the artillerists, they having neither revolvers nor sabres. Passing into a defile, a party of one hundred and fifty to two hundred rebels rushed down on them, drove them off, and proceeded leisurely to chop up the spokes of the wheels and cut the traces, and led off the horses, and all, too, without firing a shot. So quietly was it all done that your correspondent and a friend, quietly resting in a wood near by, heard or knew nothing of it until a score or two of frightened artillerists rushed up to tell of their loss. The remaining command coming up were astonished to find the ruins of two splendid batteries standing in the road, a desolate monument to somebody's inefficiency and guilt.

An effort was made to haul off the pieces in wagons, but it was found possible to carry but four, the remaining six, spiked and trunnions knocked off, were hidden. The ten carriages and ten caissons were then, by some brilliant orders, fired and left to burn by the roadside, over which almost our whole column has still to pass. The result may easily be imagined, and the folly and stupidity of the morning's work culminated in the killing of six men and wounding ten of the 2d Virginia cavalry. Our loss, then, by this sole disaster of our retreat, is six cannon, ten carriages, ten caissons, one hundred and twenty horses, six men killed and ten wounded.

It is entirely owing to the policy maintained in the 1st division of carrying the batteries as teams separated from the column. Unarmed as the men are, we can readily perceive what an easy matter it would be for an enterprising rebel with a small command to dash in and destroy and capture, as was done Tuesday morning. Attempts had been made to induce Gen. Crook to place his batteries in the same position in our columns, but he steadily refused, and the [illegible] became evident on Tuesday [illegible] made upon Captain McMullen's battery, the rebels were driven off, with a number killed and wounded.

FEMALE WIT.

Despite our short rations and exhausting march, enough spirit is left in the army to enable it to enjoy the following little bit of cane lie repartee. As the command was passing Big Lick, on the road to Salem, one of the men had the following little passage with a lady viewing our passing column:

Soldier—"What place is this?" "Big Lick." "How far is it to Little Lick?" "Just about two miles this side of Lynchburg." The soldier thoughtfully paused, and finally went on fully satisfied.

On the evening of the 21st Gen. Crook growing tired of the incessant skirmishing in our rear, determined to give the rebels a lesson, and concealing the 23d regiment on each side of the road, marched on. The over-confident bushwhackers—for such alone they are—followed, and as usual, fired on our rear. A return fire from the infantry from the roadside greeted them and killed fifteen and wounded several; since then they have been very cautious of any too near approach to our columns.

At Salem we turned north on the road over Catawba Mountain to Newcastle, and on the night of the 24th we camped at Sweet Springs, to whose beautiful grounds of old the chivalry were wont to assemble and disport themselves. Passing the night of the 24th at White Sulphur, we reached Meadow Bluffs on the 25th, without incident, save the great need of rations that began to be felt so pressingly in the ranks. On the 26th and 27th the march continued; on the latter day the command meeting wagons with abundant rations. Once more rest and quiet await us, and in a short time the army will be ready for another expedition, with, let us hope, better auspices. OBAS.

Letter from James Buchanan.

The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal publishes the following extract from a private letter from Lieut. Boughton, dated Headquarters, Second Division, Sixth Corps, near Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1864.

"I send with this a true copy of a letter written by James Buchanan to John Tyler, President of the 'Peace Convention,' on the 22d day of February 1861. The original was taken by Captain W. H. Long, Assistant Adjutant General, from the house of John Tyler, near Charles City Court House. I had the clerk make the copy myself, and know it to be correct.

"There was another letter, a copy of which I did not obtain, dated the same, or day previous, asking what effect the parade would have on the 'peace convention.' Tyler's reply we did not get, of course. This seems to have been written on account of his (Tyler's) complaining that the effect would be bad.

"It seems impossible to conceive that a President of the United States would so humiliate himself and his country by apologizing to one of his countrymen for allowing one or two companies of regular troops to participate in the celebration of Washington's birthday. It would seem to show conclusively that he was not with but rather against us in our struggle for [illegible]. It were better for that man that he had never been born.

"WASHINGTON, February 22, 1861.

"My Dear Sir: I found it impossible to prevent two or three companies of the Federal troops from joining in the procession to-day with the volunteers of the district without giving serious offense to the tens of thousands of people who have assembled to witness the parade.

"The day is the anniversary of Washington's birth, a festive occasion throughout the land and it has been particularly marked by the House of Representatives.

"The troops everywhere else join such processions in honor of the birthday of the Father of our Country, and it would be hard to assign a good reason why they should be excluded from the privilege in the capital founded by himself. They are here simply as a *posse comitatus*, to aid the civil authorities in case of need. Besides, the programme was published in the National Intelligencer of this morning without my personal knowledge—the War Department having considered the celebration of the national anniversary by the military arm of the Government as a matter of course.

"From your friend, very respectfully,

"JAMES BUCHANAN,

"President Tyler."

A letter to the Commissioner of Agriculture, from Clark county, Indiana, alludes to the early ripening of a field of Tappahannock wheat, which was ready for the reaper on the 20th inst., ten days in advance of an adjoining field of Mediterranean wheat. It is from seed distributed by the Agricultural Department two years ago, which has given great satisfaction and promise of profit to its excellence of quality and early maturity. The correspondent remarks the improved appearance and condition of wheat in Indiana. A quantity of Tappahannock wheat will be secured for distribution the present year.

Mr. Lincoln's Acceptance.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1863.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln:

SIR.—The National Union Convention which assembled in Baltimore on June 7, 1864, has instructed us to inform you that you were nominated with enthusiastic unanimity for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next.

The resolutions of the Convention, which we have already had the honor of placing in your hands, are a full and clear statement of the principles which inspired its action, and which, as we believe, the great body of Union men in the country heartily approve. Whether those resolutions express the national gratitude to our soldiers and sailors, or the national scorn of compromise with rebels, and consequent dishonor, or the patriotic duty of union and success; whether they approve the Proclamation of Emancipation, the constitutional amendment, the employment of former slaves as Union soldiers, or the solemn obligation of the Government promptly to redress the wrongs of every soldier of the Union, of whatsoever color or race, whether they declare the inviolability of the pledged faith of the nation, or offer the national hospitality to the oppressed of every land, or urge the union by railroad of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, whether they recommend public economy and vigorous taxation, or assert the fixed popular opposition to the establishment by armed force of foreign monarchies in the immediate neighborhood of the United States, or declare that those only are worthy of official trust who approve unreservedly the views and policy indicated in the resolutions—they were equally hailed with the heartiness of profound conviction.

Believing with you, sir, that this is the people's war for the maintenance of a Government which you have justly described as "of the people, by the people, for the people," we are very sure that you will be glad to know, not only from the [illegible] themselves, but from the singu[illegible] and enthusiasm with which they [illegible], how warm is the popular welc[illegible] measure in the prosecution of t[illegible] is as vigorous, unmistakable [illegible] as the national purpose itself. [illegible] is so precious and sacred [illegible] as that of personal liberty [illegible] regarded with just, instant [illegible]. Yet in this hour of [illegible] loyal citizen concedes that, for [illegible] national existence and the common w[illegible] personal liberty may, as the Constitution provides in case of rebellion, be sometimes summarily constrained, asking only with painful anxiety that in every instance, and to the least detail, absolutely necessary power shall not be hastily or unwisely exercised.

We believe, sir, that the honest will of the Union men of the country was never more truly represented than in this Convention. Their purpose we believe to be the overthrow of armed rebels in the field, and the security of permanent peace and union by liberty and justice under the Constitution. That these results are to be achieved amid cruel perplexities they are fully aware. That they are to be reached only by cordial unanimity of counsel is undeniable. That good men may sometimes differ as to the means and the time they know. That in the conduct of all human affairs the highest duty is to determine, in the angry conflict of passion, how much good may be practically accomplished, is their sincere persuasion. They have watched your official course, therefore, with unflagging attention, and amid the bitter taunts of eager friends and the fierce denunciation of enemies, now moving too fast for some, now too slowly for others, they have seen you throughout this tremendous contest patient, sagacious, faithful, just, leaning upon the heart of the great mass of the people, and satisfied to be moved by its mighty pulsations.

It is for this reason that, long before the Convention met, the popular instinct had plainly indicated you as its candidate; and the Convention, therefore, merely recorded the popular will. Your character and career prove your unswerving fidelity to the cardinal principles of American liberty and of the American Constitution. In the name of that liberty and Constitution, sir, we earnestly request your acceptance of this nomination.

Reverently commending our beloved country and you, its Chief Magistrate, with all its brave sons who, on sea and land, are faithfully defending the good old American cause of equal rights, to the blessing of Almighty God, we are, sir, very respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens.

William Dennison, Ohio, Chairman; Josiah Drummond, Maine; Thomas E. Sawyer, New Hampshire; Bradley Barlow, Vermont; A. H. Bullock, Massachusetts; A. M. Gammell, Rhode Island; C. S. Bushnell, Connecticut; G. W. Curtis, New York; W. A. Newell, New Jersey; Henry Johnson, Pennsylvania; N. B. Smithers, Delaware; W. L. W. Seabrook, Maryland; John F. Hume, Missouri; G. W. [illegible], Kentucky; E. P. Tyffe, Ohio; Cyrus M. [illegible], Michigan; A. W. Randall, Wisconsin; A. Oliver, Iowa; Thomas Simpson, Minnesota; John Bidwell, California; Thomas H. Pearne, Oregon; Leroy Kramer, West Virginia; A. C. Wilder, Kansas; M. M. Brien, Tennessee; J. P. Greeves, Nevada; A. A. [illegible], Louisiana; A. S. Paddock, Nebraska; Valentine Dell, Arkansas; John A. Nye, Colorado; A. B. Sloanaker, Utah.

MR. LINCOLN'S ACCEPTANCE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.

Hon. William Dennison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention:

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 14th inst. formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for the four years from the 4th of March next has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted as the resolutions of the Convention—called the platform—are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in regard to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed through the State Department, and endorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained, so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Letter Found in John Tyler's House.

A letter in the Cincinnati Commercial from Wilson's wharf, on James river says:

"To-day in a stroll through ex-President Tyler's house in this county (Charles City) I discovered the enclosed letters. They are interesting (the one to Seddon evidently refers to the Peace Congress of early in 1861) as relics, and show how much the cotton gentry desired an adjustment of our difficulties prior to the war. Tyler's house is in good preservation, although half of Grant's army have strolled through it. Most of his furniture is left unharmed. His [illegible] lives on the adjoining farm, subsisting on the charity of the United States. Young Tyler's letters to his father show the well-known [illegible] of the family.

"RICHMOND, Feb 15, 1861

"My Dear Seddon: Our friends have just had a meeting here, at my office, and send this message to you:

"They think if you think, upon a full view of the whole case, you can accomplish nothing in the way of such adjustment as would be [illegible], that you should come back and return [illegible] as soon as possible to the convention.

"[illegible] says he knows the score of the [illegible] of the convention is to procrastinate [illegible] time to time and upon every possible [illegible] to take no affirmative action.

"I still think—and renew my suggestion—[illegible] have to come back, strengthen your [illegible] for a vote on the vote on policy [illegible] United States.

"[illegible] who is here, dictating this letter, [illegible] but no time to write. Advise us every day.

"Yours cordially, J. R. TUCKER.

"[illegible] Seddon."

"PHILADELPHIA, December 19

"MY DEAR FATHER—I send the enclosed. Thurlow W[illegible] is thought by many to represent Lincoln's [illegible].

"A Southern movement for reconstruction, or a plan [illegible] of legislation (pure and simple) but one of a [illegible] cannot fail to win. In other words, a united South can make terms, and the Republican party is to accept or be revolutionized here in the North. But any (the least) temporizing, or any thing short of the true one, will be a fatal mistake.

"Douglas (the little Yankee rascal) fears that his Squatter Sovereignty humbug will be put to death, and he will try to defeat a settlement in favor of the peace and security of the South, leaving the South secure and united.

"We are all pretty well. Your affectionate son, BEN TYLER.

"His Excellency John Tyler."

"P. S.—A son of Richard Penn Smith—a man of about forty—is very anxious to procure a short letter of yours, for a collection. He is writing an Encyclopedia of American great men, with portraits, and he says that Chief Justice Taney has contributed your life. Do you know anything about this?"

General Robert Toombs, formerly Senator in [illegible] from Georgia, and then General in the rebel army, is now a private in a Georgia regiment. Roger A. Pryor is a private in a Virginia regiment.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE ASSAULT OF JUNE 27.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

FRONT OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., June 27.

An assault took place to-day along portions of our lines at several presumed weak places in the enemy's fortifications. The armies had been confronting each other for several days without serious fighting, and without material change in the lines. Kenesaw Mountain was the apex of Johnston's lines. His flanks being refused, his right wing bent back until it ran but little east of south. The enemy held stubbornly to the position knowing that to yield any commanding point would give us Marietta, and compel his retreat south of the Chattahoochee. Both armies were in strong works, the opposite salients being so near in some places that skirmishers could not be thrown out. The hour for the assault was fixed for eight o'clock this morning. Four brigades of General Logan's Corps, Newton's division of the 4th Corps, and Davis' division of the 14th Corps, were selected to assault the enemy's intrenchments at three different points. At the appointed time General Giles Smith's brigade, and General Lightburn's brigade of General Morgan L. Smith's division, Walcott's brigade of Harrow's division, and detachments from Osterhaus' division, commanded by General C. R. Woodall, of Logan's assaulted the enemy's position on Little Kenesaw, a commanding knob adjoining Big Kenesaw on the west, and enfiladed by batteries and rifle-pits on the mountain. Lightburn held the right, Giles Smith the center and left, Woodall's command acting as a support. The assaulting brigades, four lines deep, advanced gallantly in three columns, moving on the enemy's works on Little Kenesaw, right, left and center. The rebel skirmishers were captured almost to a man by the rapid onset, some of them fighting till they were killed, refusing to surrender. The progress of the storming column was greatly delayed by the swampy nature of the ground, and the tangled green-briar undergrowth through which portions of it were compelled to grope their way. Upon reaching the base of the knob the lines were hastily reformed, the enemy in the meantime opening a terrible fire in front of musketry and artillery, and an enfilading fire from Big Kenesaw.

The brigades of Lightburn and Walcott found it impossible to gain the crest of the hill, and, after a final effort as heroic as it was hopeless, fell back to the point occupied by the enemy's skirmishers in the morning. The brigade of Giles Smith attacked the hill in the teeth of a tremendous fire; and on reaching the crest, the enemy was found posted in a second line of strong works from which a murderous fire issued. The brigade found it impossible to hold the crest, and fell back slowly, keeping the pursuers at bay. Some fifty or sixty of the men belonging to this brigade took refuge behind a ledge of rocks, within point-blank range of the enemy's works, and there they were compelled to remain until nightfall.

In this assault, we lost about 400 killed and wounded.

Wounded—Col. Wright, 83d Indiana, Col. Rice, 59th Indiana, badly.

This assault was over by 11 o'clock, our troops holding a position several hundred yards in advance of that of the morning. Another assault was made by Kimball's, Wagner's and Harker's brigades, of Newton's division, of the 4th Corps, assisted by Gen. Jeff Davis's division of the 14th Corps, on the left.—The point chosen was about a mile and a half southeast of that where Logan's assault was made, the opposing works being in plain view. For an interval skirmishing was carried along the main line of the works. At 8 o'clock our batteries opened a heavy fire, and Davis's division supported, by Baird's division and one division of the 20th Corps, moved forward, leaving Morgan's brigade in immediate reserve. Col. Dan McCook's brigade held the left, Col. Mitchell's the right. Skirmishers advanced rapidly until they encountered a very difficult abattis through which, however, they floundered, capturing the slight breastworks on the enemy's skirmish line with little loss. The brigades of McCook and Mitchell moved rapidly toward the enemy's main line, a strong lunette being immediately in their front, without faltering under a very destructive fire of musketry and grape. Portions of these noble brigades reached the ditch and attempted to scale the parapet. McCook urged forward his men, and while the assault was at its height, and while the bayonet was doing its bloody work over the trenches, he fell badly wounded in the shoulder.—Mitchell's assault was equally determined and heroic, but the superhuman efforts of our lads proved fruitless. Davis, seeing the brigade fighting against hopeless odds and exposed to a scathing enfilading fire, retired his command, leaving upon the enemy's trenches representatives of every regiment in the two brave brigades.

The assault by Newton's brigade was simultaneous. [illegible] was in the right, Wagner in the center, Kimball retired in reserve on the left. Details from Wood's and Stanley's divisions covered the assault, which was made in column of regiment and division, that is, a front of two companies, each brigade thus being about thirty files deep. At half past 8 the columns moved forward at the double quick, receiving immediately the same terrible fire which we met at other points of the line. The rebels opened with enfilading batteries, tearing gaps in our columns, but not checking the onset. Wagner struck an entire battery fairly in the teeth, and his alignments were blown to pieces; his men, however, struggled forward, and some were clear through the murderous abattis. Few, indeed, of the latter escaped death. Harker's struggles were equally destructive. Harker fell in the height of the furious charge mortally wounded, surviving but an hour. The gallant struggle ended like the others, by our troops retiring, but not until long after the contest was visibly decided.—The loss in Davis's division is about 500. That in Newton's about the same. Wherever the rebels attempted to pursue our assaulting columns while retiring, they were promptly repulsed by the supports, which otherwise were not engaged. While these assaults were in progress, the division on the right of the 14th Corps advanced and captured an important ridge in their front without great opposition. A heavy force of infantry was also moved to a point some miles southeast of Marietta and within three miles of Chattahoochee River, without meeting with any contending force.—The results of the assaults, in which not more than ten brigades directly participated, is that we advanced our lines at every point where assaults were made except one. Our loss in the whole affair will hardly reach 2,000. Four corps were not engaged at all.

From the 7th Indiana Cavalry.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal

WHITES' STATION TENN., June 21, 1864.

As I have never seen anything in print concerning the 7th Cavalry, I thought it might not come amiss to let the patrons of your paper know where we are and what we are doing.

We are now situated in a very beautiful grove on the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, nine miles from Memphis. Our regiment has suffered severely from disease and the casualties of battle. We have only 460 men and officers for duty, and have only 100 horses for service. The regiment is commanded by our gallant Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Browne. The regiment has been engaged in three severe battles, viz: Alatoona, Miss., Rolla, Tenn., and Guntown, Miss. In the latter "very disastrous battle" the 7th played a very conspicuous part. We were in the advance, fighting on foot against a superior force, who had the advantage of position as well as their long range rifles. Still the men fought with unflinching bravery for three and a half hours, until the infantry came up, and were only driven back by a charge of a superior force. When the advance line was within 30 yards of us we opened with our revolvers, and many a rebel bit the dust on that bloody field, still we were forced from our position, and fell back about a thousand yards, when our infantry came up; then we were transferred to the left wing. During the fight Colonel Browne, Major Simonson and acting Major Wright, were everywhere to be seen cheering and urging on their men. Our losses in the fight were 40, among whom were Lieutenant Colonel Browne slightly in left leg, Captain Elliott, in left breast, not dangerous, Lieutenant Sloane, in right breast and right thigh, not dangerous, and Sergeant Major Wing, killed, the ball that killed Wing first passed through the Colonel's horse's head, striking Wing in the forehead. Although Colonel Browne was wounded he left us only long enough to get his wound dressed. Since our arrival in camp we have sent out several scouts. As it would be contraband to give the details of our movements, I will refrain, though be assured we are not idle.

To-day we received a circular from General Grierson, which I copy. J. F. D.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIV., 16th A. C., MEMPHIS, TENN., June 16, 1864.

Officers and Soldiers of the Cavalry Division:

Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition under Brigadier General S. D. Sturgis.

Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under most adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders, and unflinching courage, commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory, for hours, on foot. You repulsed the charges of the enemy's infantry, and again in the saddle, you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved of hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture and inhuman treatment, from a barbarous foe. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the confidence, and merited the high esteem of your commander.

B. H. GRIERSON, Brig. Gen.,
Commanding Cav. Div., 16th A. C.

Gen. Foster's Expedition—An Iron-clad Fight—Our Cavalry.

Correspondence New York Herald

ON JAMES RIVER, 11 MILES FROM RICHMOND, June 23, 1864.

GENERAL R. S. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS.

To General R. S. Foster has been confided by General Butler, a most important and perilous command on the James River, the radical object of which it would be contraband to disclose, but which, when fully accomplished, will elicit a generous popular admiration. It is not contraband to state that General Foster's position, since it is in full view of the enemy, is at a point on the James River between Aiken's Landing and Four Mile Creek. Gen. Foster's force is a formidable one, and is handled by as brave, accomplished and sterling an officer as is known to the service. He will do the rebels and their shattered causes as much damage as any General in the army.

THE ENEMY ESSAY TO SHELL OUR GUNBOATS.

Throughout yesterday the 22d, the enemy vigorously shelled our gunboats co-operating with Foster—the Mendota and the Hunchback—the former lying below the pontoon bridge, and the latter a short distance above that structure. They are commanded by Captain Nichols and Captain Fife respectively. The Mendota returned the enemy's fire, in a short time silencing their batteries.

THE ENEMY ON FOSTER'S FRONT

has been reliably ascertained by Lieut. Bernard N. Smith, aid-de-camp, to consist of Cook's brigade, of Heath's division, of A. P. Hill's corps. The enemy's cavalry is commanded by Major Robbins, of Bocum's legion, which is composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry. In addition to these several brigades of rebels passed down our front yesterday afternoon, June 22, three regiments passing over Four Mile creek, with one regiment deployed as skirmishers. The skirmishing resulted in our taking a few prisoners. The destination of the passing brigades is unknown.

THE REBEL PICKETS DRIVEN IN—A CHARGE BY NEW YORK TROOPS

During the 21st General Foster drove in the rebel pickets twice, 100th regiment New York Volunteers, Col. Dandy, making two most gallant charges, upon which he was heartily congratulated by Gen. J. B. Howell, commanding the 1st brigade, 1st division. Captain Granger, Co. K, of the 100th, charged fully up to Mrs. Grover's, driving the enemy from that point, they being there in force. Capt. Melborne, of the 1st New York mounted rifles, also gallantly drove the enemy three hours. The rebel picket line is in range of ours, and the enemy develops a large adjacent force. They are also reported to be in full force with infantry and cavalry, under command of Lee—another nephew of Gen. R. E. Lee—at Chapin's Bluff, four miles and a half from the Grover House.

THE REBELS ON GENERAL FOSTER'S RIGHT.

Late last evening, just before I left the headquarters of General Foster, the enemy had shown two regiments of infantry and a regiment of cavalry on General Foster's right, near Four Mile Creek. The balance of the brigade, of which these regiments form a part, is believed to be between Newmarket road and Four Mile Creek, on the Kingston road.

THE GUNBOATS OPEN FIRE.

The gunboats commenced shelling the enemy at a quarter to seven o'clock on the evening of the 21st instant from our left, maintaining a vigorous and effective fire until dark. The immediate result of this shelling was ascertained to be the driving of the enemy from the left to the right, whence they were again driven.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND SILVER.

On yesterday some of the troops, in making excavations, discovered $5,000 in gold and silver, buried in the ground beneath the ruins of a charred and destroyed mansion. The excitement was intense among the boys when these spoils of war were divided among them on their own motion.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, June 22, 1864.

AN IRON-CLAD FIGHT.

Yesterday an indifferent iron-clad fight came off in the James River, which engagement I will briefly delineate. Shortly before twelve o'clock, meridian, four rebel iron-clad gunboats came down below Trent Reach, and above Dutch Gap, and opened on our Monitors, and on the flag-ship of Admiral Lee, one shot from them coming within ten feet of the Admiral's ship. The distance between the opposing forces was about one mile and a quarter. Neither party could operate effectively on the other for the reason that the rebel fleet was situated behind a sort of bank bend, so to speak, in consequence of which our boats challenged and fixed the attention of the rebel batteries at the Howlett House. The engagement lasted from twelve M. until half-past five o'clock P. M. No casualties resulted on our side.

HEADQUARTERS, 3D DIVISION, CAV. CORPS, Near Mount Zion Church, Virginia, June 21, 1864.

AN ERROR [illegible].

The following paragraph, which was published in the Herald of the 13th, has caused considerable feeling in the cavalry corps. The writer was evidently laboring under a misapprehension when he wrote it.

"Our cavalry got out of ammunition, and at this time were heavily pressed and compelled to fall back, which they did in considerable confusion, working through the infantry lines. The infantry, notwithstanding this cavalry panic, stood their ground, &c., &c."

In order to clear our cavalry from any censure, (which they are far from deserving,) I will simply review the proceedings of the Second Brigade on the 12th and 13th inst.

At ten o'clock on the 12th instant Colonel Chapman dismounted a regiment (the Third Indiana) and sent it to Long Bridge, on the Chickahominy. The enemy's pickets were found posted there, but not in any considerable force. After a little skirmishing they were driven away and we held the bridge. Soon after this was accomplished a detachment of the Fifth army corps came up and laid a pontoon across the river. At this point there is a long and narrow island in the Chickahominy.—Consequently it required two pontoon bridges to span the river. At midnight the cavalry effected a crossing, followed by General Warren's corps.

The Third Indiana still continued in the advance, skirmishing sharply with the enemy's cavalry for about five miles, until they were driven into the old lines of earthworks, built by McClellan near White Oak Swamp crossing. Here the enemy had six pieces of artillery in position, four of them being brass Napoleons and two three-inch steel rifles. The latter are about the same as ten-pounder Parrotts. Our skirmishers advanced within six hundred yards of the rebel batteries.

At the junction of the Richmond and Bottom's bridge roads the enemy was discovered in considerable force on both sides. The Eighth New York was promptly dismounted and sent out upon the Richmond and Bottom's bridge road, with skirmishers thrown out on either side. After crossing a large field they encountered a body of the enemy in the heavy timber. A charge was immediately made, and the rebels dislodged and driven back some distance to the junction of the Quaker Richmond and Malvern Hill roads, and finally the flying enemy took refuge behind a line of entrenchments. After an hour's contest, however, they were driven from their earthworks by a charge, and they fell back to a strong position beyond a small creek, the name of which if it have one, being unknown to us. Our object was to hold the junction of the three roads mentioned above, in order to prevent the enemy from discovering that the main body of our army was engaged in crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge. Having accomplished his mission, and finding it impracticable to advance further with the force under his command, Colonel Chapman merely advanced a strong skirmish line, and lay in front of the enemy two hours. In the interim our wounded were attended to and our dead were buried, as well as the killed of the enemy that fell into our hands.

The enemy now began to get heavy reinforcements of infantry. Up to this time we had encountered nothing but cavalry and artillery. From the manner in which he massed his forces in front of us we concluded the enemy thought the movement was a general advance of Grant's army. The enemy at last threw out a strong skirmish line and advanced upon us. Of course the light cavalry carbine is no match for heavy rifles in a fight, and our line was under the necessity of falling back about one-fourth of a mile, and another position was taken.

At this juncture of affairs our supply of cartridges and pistol cartridges became exhausted, and we had to send back to the ammunition train for a fresh supply. The men who were detailed to go for the ammunition brought it in their feed bags and haversacks.

Soon afterwards the Irish Brigade, of Gen. Crawford's division advanced to the support of Col. Chapman's brigade. One infantry regiment was thrown into position in the rear of our advanced line, and remained thus until about 7 o'clock P. M., at which time the rebels massed and charged into the woods upon us, showing a front of at least two regiments. For a while the fire he poured into our ranks was terrific, as he fired in regular volleys at us, and at short range. The infantry immediately moved off to the left and rear, getting behind a hill to shelter themselves from the fire of the enemy, whilst the cavalry remained and valiantly contested the ground.

After a while, however, the infantry again advanced and checked the approaching rebels, and drove them back into the woods.

"THE PANIC."

When a regiment of cavalry dismounts to fight on foot every fourth man remains mounted and holds the horses of the other three. We had four regiments dismounted, and the hissing and shrieking shells frightened some of the led horses (possibly some of the riders) and they became unmanageable, and ran in among the infantry. This gave rise to the report that one of the best fighting cavalry brigades in the service was panic stricken and fell back in confusion.

The infantry above referred to held the enemy in check for an hour or two, when General Wilson sent up two regiments of his cavalry and relieved them, and held the position until the infantry brigade was marched out of the way. Then Colonel Chapman fell back, as he was ordered to do, to St. Mary's Church, where a portion of his brigade bivouacked for the night.

The part of Chapman's brigade that had been left on the Bottom's bridge road had not been idle during the interim. The 3d Indiana had been dismounted and thrown up the road towards White Oak swamp, and they had encountered a considerable force of the enemy, who had several pieces of cannon in position, and he opened a furious fire upon us the moment he discovered our advance.

Lieutenant Fitz Hugh, with batteries C and E of the 3d U. S. Artillery, came up promptly and took a position within one thousand yards of the enemy's guns. One of the most terrible artillery duels of the war ensued, and lasted rather more than an hour. The enemy's cannoneers had a great advantage over Lieutenant Fitz Hugh's, since his were protected by earthworks, while ours were fully exposed to his fire. Some idea of the heat of the engagement may be inferred from the fact that ten horses were killed and several wounded in a single section of our battery. We triumphed at last, and the enemy were driven back. Shortly afterwards the cavalry was relieved by General Crawford's division, which held the position Chapman had wrested from the enemy.

When the infantry relieved us, about 9 A. M. on the 13th inst., the column advanced and took a position commanding the Richmond, Quaker and Malvern Hill roads. What followed is related in the former part of this dispatch.

The Campaign—How Goes the Day?

From the Cincinnati Gazette

No great events have recently occurred. Twenty thousand men have not been killed and wounded in one day, and because there has not, the public mind seems to have concluded nothing was done! This is a very great mistake. Much has been done, and that to the purpose, as will be seen by a mere statement of the facts. Let us take up the military history, step by step. We stated in our last article on this subject, that Grant's operations had been like those of a surgeon, cutting the cords of the wrist, one by one, till the hand was *isolated*, and could receive neither blood nor energy. The movement over James river was absolutely necessary to this object. What then became necessary.

1. That the army, having successfully performed its bold and hazardous passage of James river, should take all the *preliminary* measures to secure its own position, obtain uninterrupted supplies, and prepare for future attacks on Petersburg, Fort Darling and Richmond. For this purpose the depot of supplies is made at City Point, Butler is thoroughly fortified at Bermuda Hundred as the *point d'appui*, and Foster is thrown over the James to secure a point of attack on the east side. All this is done, and to be right, took time.

2. The next, and to the rebels fatal, step is to continue to cut off communications to the South till they are all destroyed, when the rebels can last at Richmond but a little while longer. For this purpose the army seized the Petersburg and Norfolk Road, then the Petersburg and Weldon Road, which it now commands. Then the Lynchburg, Danville and Central Roads must be kept cut off by successive breaks, which is done and soon will be completed more effectually. Here it may be said that when the bars and ties of a railroad are broken, they may be soon repaired if the rebels have iron. This may be, but you will please remember that these roads are cut, not once, but repeatedly, and that Grant's superiority in cavalry is such that these expeditions will be repeated every week, till all Lee's communications with the South are entirely destroyed, when he must either leave Richmond to its fate, or remain there, only to surrender. This is not a matter of doubt, it is a matter of certainty. But it is a slow and difficult process, which the impatient public do not well understand, and will not clearly comprehend till the event comes.

How has Lee's army been supplied, and how can it be supplied? The Valley of the Shenandoah and the Southwestern Valley and the Danville road to Central North Carolina and Georgia have been its great means of supply. Now these valleys are all cut off. Provisions cannot be wagoned from there, and the railroads, for weeks to come, are destroyed by Hunter. The Danville road has been twice struck, and will doubtless soon to be put out of service. But a few days ago Wilson's division arrived at Burkesville Station—junction of the Danville and Lynchburg roads—and destroyed a train and some of the road. This was one of the most remarkable events of the war. It is most extraordinary the rebels had provided no defenses there, and it is a most decisive proof of the inferiority of the rebel forces, and their inability to make head against all the attacks made upon them. Burkesville is fifty-three miles from Richmond, and by its being the only junction of the only two roads which can supply Richmond, the holding of it (if we could) would compel the surrender of the rebel capital. It is quite certain now that Grant has the force to cut off all supplies from Richmond, except such vegetables as may get in from the narrow strip of country in the immediate vicinity. If this done, very little fighting is necessary—only enough to keep Lee's army in its place. Now, let us put ourselves in Lee's shoes, and see what we should think of our chances there. In the first place, we see all idea of beating our army or gaining battles is given up. Lee had the right idea—that he must beat us at the Wilderness after crossing the Rapidan. He failed, suffered terribly and gave it up. Since that he has resorted to intrenchments wherever he could and made violent sorties without effect. One-third of his army is put *hors du combat*, and if the contest goes on two months in the way it has done, he will have no army left. His success by fighting is therefore out of the question. Can he go North? Grant says if Lee will only try it, he will give him five days rations; and well he may. In present circumstances it would be destruction complete to Lee. Can he maintain himself where he is? Not if his communications are cut off, and the reader can judge from what has happened, how likely he is to maintain them. Imagine what we please, the situation of Lee is now nearly desperate. Although the siege of Richmond may be prolonged far beyond what an impatient public may expect, or desire, yet there is no room whatever to doubt its fall. General Grant thinks its fall certain, and he asks no more men. If we were to suppose things to remain exactly where they are, and neither army to receive reinforcements, the fall of Richmond, and the destruction of the rebel army is certain. And how is Lee to get any reinforcements? Many of the prisoners taken are men of sixty years, and boys of fifteen. A Georgia paper states, and truly, that the last able-bodied men of the South has been raised. Where are reinforcements to come from? The reserve militia of Virginia, and all the militia of Georgia, are called out. It is the last struggle. If we cannot conquer them in battle, they will soon perish by exhaustion. From that nothing can save them. Lee's army is, at this moment, rapidly dissolving by the incessant fatigue (much greater than that of Grant's army) of marching to various points to meet new attacks on his communications. At each advance of Hunter, Sheridan, Wilson and Kautz, he is obliged to detail forces, or to suffer his lines to be (not temporarily, but) totally destroyed. Grant has probably not changed his plans from the beginning of his movement, but if there is any need of it, he has plenty more. When Grant lay at Young's Point, and had failed with his canals, and his Yazoo expedition, and his assault on Haines' Bluff, a rebel prisoner was exulting, and said Grant had failed in everything, and must give it up. Vicksburg could not be taken. "Don't trouble yourself," said the Union soldier, "Grant has thirty-seven plans in his pocket yet!" In this case he has probably the same plan he set out with, for all parts of the movement are consistent and systematic.

Let us turn to the Georgia campaign. Let the reader never forget that the advance in Georgia, if continued, is as decisive of the rebel overthrow as the capture of Richmond. For 118 miles our army has continued its marching, fighting and advancing. The capture of Allatoona Pass has given it a great and unexpected advantage, because it is found to be one of those positions which may be made impregnable and thus is made a new depot of supplies where we would not expect to get one before reaching Atlanta. This will greatly aid our advance, and makes one portion more secure against possible disaster. The contest around the last knobs and spurs of the Cumberland Mountains has been severe, but is nearly closed. We took Lost Mountain, Black Jack and other points till Kenesaw alone remains. That must by necessity be soon evacuated.

On the 25th ultimo we had crossed Nose's Creek and held a point on the Dallas Road three and a half miles only from Marietta. This point is southwest and but a little ways from Kenesaw. We shall, therefore, soon cut Johnston's communications, when he will retreat behind the Chattahoochie. When that is done the greatest part of the difficulty which lay in the way of the army, in its march from Chattanooga on Augusta and Charleston, will be demonstrated.

Johnston has had the immense advantage of a mountain country, with all its defiles and fortresses, for 120 miles. If he can not defend that, what can he do in a plain country? Sherman has an ample army, if he can keep up his supplies, and that will be a question only to Atlanta.

Let the country be contented to give these immense armies a reasonable time, and it will see them in Richmond, Augusta and Charleston. E. D. M.

MORROW, July 1, 1864.

☞ Depend upon it mothers, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.
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To Club Subscribers.—Persons sending us clubs of the Weekly Journal will please remember that we cannot write the name of each subscriber on his paper, but will direct the package containing the number of papers subscribed for by the club to the address of any person designated. We refer them to the following, taken from Colton's Post Office Directory for 1863.

"Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office, directed to one address, and the names of the subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners."

Public Speaking.

Hon David S Gooding, Elector for the State at large, will address his fellow citizens on the political questions of the day at the following places

Vienna, Scott Co., Tuesday, July 5th, 1 P. M.
Seymour, Jackson Co., Wednesday, July 6th, 1 P. M.
Vernon, Jennings Co., Thursday, July 7th, 1 P. M.
Connersville, Fayette Co., Monday, July 11th, 1 P. M.
Liberty, Union Co., Tuesday, July 12th, 1 P. M.
Brookville, Franklin Co., Wednesday, July 13th, 1 P. M.
Lawrenceburg, Dearborn Co., Thursday, July 14th, 1 P. M.
Rising Sun, Ohio Co., Friday, July 15th, 1 P. M.
Vevay, Switzerland Co., Saturday, July 16th, 1 P. M.
Madison, Jefferson Co., Monday, July 18th, 1 P. M.

The District Electors of the respective Districts are requested to be in attendance and to make such arrangements as they may deem necessary. J. T. Wright,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

We republish, from the Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday, another of the admirable articles of E. D. Mansfield on the military situation and the future prospects of our armies. The previous publications of Mr. Mansfield have shown such clear perceptions and prophetic sagacity, as demonstrated by subsequent results, that his opinions and judgment are worthy of more consideration than those of any one not possessed of the plans and secrets of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Terms of Service of the following named Indiana regiments will expire as stated:

Nineteenth Regiment	July 29th
Twentieth "	" 22d
Twenty-first "	" 24th
Twenty-third, "	" 29th
Twenty-fourth "	" 31st

The Coles County Rioters—Full History of the Case.

The following account of the recent developments in the case of the Coles county rioters is given in the Springfield Journal of the 30th.

On Wednesday last (not Thursday, as stated in the Register) application for a writ of habeas corpus was made by the counsel of the prisoners, and a notice of the same was served on Col. Oakes the same evening. He immediately returned an informal answer in writing to the Court (which was not read in Court until Thursday morning) stating that he held the prisoners under authority of General Heintzelman, his superior in office and commander of the department, without whose permission he could not surrender them, and requested time to communicate with Gen. Heintzelman on the subject. He also assured the Court that there would be no necessary delay on his part in producing an early answer. Time was granted him until Friday to make his return.

The facts were immediately telegraphed to General Heintzelman and instructions asked. Before, however, a dispatch had been received to the dispatch asking instructions, (viz., on Thursday morning,) an order was received from General Heintzelman, dated several days previous, directing that the prisoners be sent to Cincinnati, forthwith, for trial by court-martial.—Still later in the day a dispatch was received from General Heintzelman, stating that the dis- [illegible]

Mr. Chase's Proposition.

[illegible]

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

NEWS TO THE 20TH.

ADVANCE OF THE RIGHT.

DETAILS OF THE SKIRMISHES.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

THE SITUATION.

In Front of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 21 1864.

The problem here has not yet been solved, though our troops go to sleep every night expecting to find no enemy in their front. Kenesaw mountain is still in the hands of the enemy, though our right wing has wheeled nearly around it, and threatens directly and imminently their rear. Yesterday morning we were within three miles of Marietta—this morning but two. Our shells go into the pretty and aristocratic town, and the roar of musketry is never out of the ears of the startled inhabitants, ever growling near and more ominous, and, what must be peculiarly demoralizing, extending far to the south. Universally the rebels are expected to fall back within the next few days, and their position is now so constructed that no one would be surprised to wake up in the morning and find the enemy across the Chattahoochie.

There had been something of a lull in the tremendous skirmish fire that has been maintained day and night for the last three or four weeks, and in which our troops, by great odds, bore the most active part. An enormous quantity of ammunition has been expended. Some regiments have fired three or four hundred rounds per man, and some batteries had their caissons replenished regularly twice per week. Thanks, however, to the integrity of the great railroad in our rear, belonging to the State of Georgia, there is plenty on hand and to spare, though our batteries should continue to fire by volleys, and our skirmishers with their minies cut down additional young saplings around the Johnnies' dirt piles, before breakfast.

The army was never jollier, more determined or more confident. They complain of one thing only, a want of sleep. They must fight all day, stealthily secure an advanced position (though a point has now been reached where this is no longer possible) at night, and fortify. Daylight comes early these mornings, and its initial shade is hailed by the spiteful salute of the watchful outposts. In the first gray of dawn the spade is thrown aside for the musket. The country around Kenesaw is scored with toilsome parallels, thrown up when all in nature, save the soldier, slept. Rest has been said to be simply a substitution of one kind of labor for another, the correctness of which established, our army has been uniformly and comprehensively refreshed.

The fatigue of this campaign since the first day's march from Ringgold has been enormous; indeed beyond computation. The cautious approaches on Dalton, the sleepless laborious nights and bloody days at Resaca, the fortnight of carnage and vigilant toil near Dallas, and the many even more wearisome and sanguinary days consumed in investing the rebel position at Kenesaw, are without parallel, (unless it be Grant's present campaign) during the war. The losses of both three armies in killed and wounded during this period of grand activity, fully equal those of one of our great encounters, without the decisiveness that sometimes [illegible]

[illegible]

From Sherman's Army—Casualties in the 35th Indiana.

[illegible]

Partial List of Casualties in Indiana Regiments in Recent Battles in Georgia.

[illegible]

Deaths of Indiana Soldiers at Nashville.

[illegible]

List of Killed and Wounded of the 35th Indiana, Since May 14th.

[illegible]

Wounded Indiana Soldiers in the Army of the Potomac.

[illegible]

Additional List of Casualties in Sherman's Army.

[illegible]

List of Indiana Soldiers Transferred to Nashville.

[illegible]

Our Armies.

[illegible]

From Northern Mexico and Texas.

[illegible]

Colonel Wilson Not Dead.

[illegible]

Fessenden's Appointment Satisfactory to New York.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Apparently ingenious "dodges" to escape the draft do not succeed in Massachusetts. The other day, a young man in Chicopee had all his front teeth extracted, although they were perfectly sound. He was drafted, after all. In Amesbury, one Morse who was drafted in July, 1863, had eight teeth extracted to secure exemption, which he obtained, but the facts becoming known to the provost marshal, a few days since, Morse was arrested, held to service, and assigned to the artillery, without the privilege of paying commutation, or furnishing a substitute. He was sent to Gallup's Island, on Tuesday. The Springfield Republican says a foolish conscript in Dalton cut off the index finger of his right hand after he was drafted, supposing he would be exempted for it. But when he came to visit the Board of Enrollment, he was accepted and sent to camp.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Clear the House of Flies,

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A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. Sold by BROWNING & SLOAN.
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Dr. HEBERN, Cancer and Consumption Champion, has located in the city of Quincy, Ill., 106 Main street, third door above the Quincy House, over J. H. Dayton's Book Store. He successfully kills and extracts Cancers without pain or knife, in from four to twenty four hours. Also, cures all kinds of sores and all chronic diseases and piles. A cure always guaranteed or no pay. Jne7 w1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Indianapolis and Cumberland Gravel Road Company, at No. 7 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, Saturday, July 23d 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.
jly5 w2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 24th day of sixth month, 1864, the undersigned was duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Elihu Sanders, late of the County of Marion, and State of Indiana, deceased. The estate is solvent.
jly5 w3w ABNER MILLS, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of Elihu Sanders, late of Decatur Township, Marion County, will sell at Public Auction on Second day, the 1st of Eighth month August, 1864, all the personal property of the deceased, not taken by the widow, at his late residence in said Township and County, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Oats, Hay, one Ox Wagon, two horse Wagon and Carriage, Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Twenty Shares of the Northport and Mars Hill Gravel Road Stock, &c., &c.

On all sums over three dollars a credit of twelve months will be given, and purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security, and drawing interest from date, waiving recourse to the valuation or appraisement laws of the State of Indiana.

Sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M.
jly5 w3w ABNER MILLS, Adm'r.

Internal Revenue.

[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible]

Notice of Administration.

[illegible]

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No Securities offer so great inducements, it is believed, as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

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References:

Gen. Laz. Noble, Adj't General State of Indiana.
Col. W. H. H. Terrell, Financial Sec'y Ex. Dep't Indiana.
Hon. J. Ristine, Auditor of State.
Maj. Daniel McClure, Chief Paymaster District of Indiana and Illinois.
Major M. L. Bundy, Paymaster, U. S. A.
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STATE JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE NEWS TO JUNE 23.

Siege of Kinesaw Mountain.

Heavy and Hot Work from the 20th to the 23d.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

Correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial.

IN FRONT OF KINESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., June 23, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The corps on the right and left advanced again yesterday, and the center maintained its threatening position around and upon the base of Kinesaw Mountain in the teeth of a very heavy artillery fire from the numerous rebel batteries there, to which our guns returned something more than an indirect reply. Our center is very close to the heavy rebel works on the mountain, and any further progress there must be achieved by grand assaults; for, though the fire of our batteries is very destructive, it cannot, unaided, compel an evacuation. The movements of the wings, especially the corps of Hooker and Schofield on the right (which are now just three miles from Marietta, and feeling their way east rapidly), import the speedy accomplishment of Sherman's design of pushing Johnston south of the Chattahoochie river, without any great sacrifice of life. As our various corps converge toward Kinesaw, room to the right or the left must be yielded in order to get all our troops into position.—Ground has been yielded to the right exclusively, and every day the right wing extends further to the south. Our extreme right is now south of the latitude of Marietta, and it is the current belief that it will now be speedily strengthened until it is irresistible—that is, the rebels must withdraw so many troops from Kinesaw to oppose it, that they will prefer to retreat.

There is a very pervasive rumor afloat that Joe Johnston has been superseded by Ewell, but it seems to have no better foundation than a camp rumor.

An intelligent rebel lieutenant with whom I conversed yesterday said that every effective soldier in the Confederacy was in the armies of Lee and Johnston, and although he himself was a veteran of three years standing, he had just had his first experience in the field, having been stationed with his command at Savannah, Georgia, as Provost Guard. He stated positively that Johnston had 90,000 men, but I think he may be safely discounted thirty-three per cent.

THE LEFT.

McPherson advanced slightly yesterday, but skirmishing along his front was very light.—Day before yesterday, Colonel Minty's brigade of cavalry on the extreme left was roughly handled by an overpowering force of the enemy's cavalry, before whom it retired slowly, with a loss of about seventy killed, wounded and missing.

RIGHT WING, WEDNESDAY, 22D.

TURNING OF THE ENEMY'S LEFT.

On the morning of the 22d everything gave promise of a renewal of activity in this part of the army, which had now rested several days awaiting the action of the other corps. Hospital tents were struck, at least those occupied by men able to move, the Generals early ordered to horse, and were out on the line overseeing the preparations, and not long after came orders to strike tents of headquarters and get on the road. The rebels, as if divining the movement, and seeking to detain as many as possible in front of the center, opened a vigorous cannonade from the summit of Kinesaw. It was equally probable, also, that this was intended to cover their retreat, as the whistles of their locomotives could be heard rapidly coming and going in the direction of Marietta.

The two corps had been lying for the previous two days in a line running about northeast and southwest, and reaching within about two miles of the base of Kinesaw. About nine in the morning the 2d Division (Gen. Hascall's) which was lying in reserve, took up the line of march, passed over Nose Creek, and advancing ... and the 3d, soon began to skirmish slightly ... the enemy, though they were in small ... and retired slowly as the division ad... Soon after the 3d Division (Gen. Cox) ... position and began to follow up the 2d ... tion on the extreme right, and the 20th ... was likewise put in motion. The move... of the two corps was a wheel upon the ... 20th as a pivot, thus tending con... in the rebels and throw them in ... between our line and the railroad on two sides and Kinesaw at the end. At the same time that the line was thus swinging, it was being extended considerably southward. When it had swung around so as to be on a north and south line parallel with and about three miles west of the railroad, the skirmish firing began to grow heavier, and it soon became apparent that the enemy had become apprised of the threatening state of affairs, and were hurrying up a strong force to check our advance. Accordingly, about 2 o'clock, the 20th Corps and the 2d Division of the 23d halted and began to throw up breastworks to meet any sudden emergency, while the skirmishers were still advancing slowly, feeling the enemy's position. The 3d Division had not yet come up. The 14th Kentucky, Strickland's Brigade of the 23d Corps, were acting as skirmishers in front of the brigade, and were nearly a mile in advance, when they ran suddenly upon a picket company which was just being thrown out as skirmishers in front of the rebel General Stevenson's division, and so sudden was the onset and so thick the undergrowth, that they were taken completely by surprise.—Thirty-five of them were captured, and the remainder killed and dispersed. Most of the prisoners were from a North Carolina regiment, of whom the rebels are wont to say, "All the tar heels want, anyhow, is just a chance to run away."

After running over and gobbling up thus summarily these pickets, the regiment was compelled to fall back hastily before the main body of the enemy and take up a new position about half a mile in front of our works, which were now being rapidly completed. They stationed themselves on a commanding ridge, and put out two companies as skirmishers. The rebels having ascertained our whereabouts, began also to erect breastworks and prepare to resist any further advance. It was very readily apparent that they had not expected us in that quarter, both from the statements of prisoners and from the entire absence of works of defense. About five o'clock, having secured themselves by their breastworks, they advanced to dislodge the 14th from their position, which, if occupied by us all night and fortified, would render theirs untenable. Three regiments were dispatched against it, but as it was a very full one and stood well to its post, they were unable to effect their object. Two more were at once sent, and the whole was then opened a destructive fire and began to advance rapidly upon them. The two companies on the skirmish line were put speedily to rout, but were nevertheless able to bring away five prisoners who had impetuously rushed right into their midst. The loss in these two companies was very severe, one going out with sixty-five and bringing away only twenty-six. Despite the heavy odds against them, the 14th awaited the approach of the five regiments with steadiness, and made no motion toward retiring till they received positive orders from General Hascall to fall back upon the works. The enemy were then so close and were pouring in so hot a fire, that the regiment necessarily became disorganized in retreat, and came back in confusion. They were soon re-formed within the lines, and it was found that the losses amounted to about fifty men killed, wounded and missing. So rapidly had they been compelled to retreat, that a few killed and wounded were left on the field to fall into the enemy's hands. As soon as the regiment was in, the fire from the works and a few vigorous rounds from the 19th Ohio Battery brought the rebels to a speedy halt, and compelled them to retire with loss.

The rattling fire of musketry, and the whirling of the enemy's bullets about them produced a disgraceful stampede among certain fragments of regiments not yet fully formed in line, and collected about a house from an idle curiosity. Gen Hascall, however, soon got his men well in hand and formed in four lines, ready for the worst, should it come. Gens. Hooker and Schofield were at the house when the firing opened, and both rode away, Gen. Schofield to hurry up the 3d division on the right, to meet any possible attempt to turn that wing, while Gen. Hooker hastened back along his line to learn the import of a very heavy artillery firing which had been heard for several minutes. He soon returned, reporting that the rebels had made an advance in heavy masses upon the 1st division (Gen. Williams') which occupied the right of the corps, and had been driven back by the fire of artillery alone, without the employment of a musket. Batteries I and M of the 1st New York had secured positions which gave them a cross fire upon the rebels as they advanced across the open field, and it had proved entirely too hot for them. Again, about six o'clock, they made the same attempt, and were driven back still more rapidly, by a combined fire of artillery and musketry, which must, from the openness of the ground, have proved very destructive. Our losses were slight. They did not probably exceed two hundred killed and wounded during the day, and one-quarter of this loss was suffered by the 14th Kentucky. This regiment merits special commendation for the brilliancy of its achievements early in the day, and especially for the nerve and pluck it exhibited under the fire of forces so greatly superior in numbers. Its losses in commissioned officers were: Lieut. G. A. Osborn, Co. B, killed, Capt. H. G. Gardner, F, and Lt. F. M. Burgess, H, wounded. Color Sergeant Only, Co. G, was mortally wounded while bearing the regimental colors, and crawled three hundred yards into the breastworks, bringing off the colors with him. Gen. Butterfield's division, on the extreme left of the corps, was engaged in sharp skirmishing with the enemy, losing nearly a hundred and fifty men during the day. Lying nearer to the center than the remainder of the corps, and consequently encountering more breastworks, its advance was more tedious than that of other divisions. The general results were the same throughout the corps—a steady advance against all opposition, and the maintaining of all that was gained.

THE CENTRE, JUNE 22.

The operations on the center to-day, were characterized by nothing worthy of special note. After four days of assaults and heavy skirmishing with the 4th and 14th Corps, in which he was invariably badly worsted, the enemy gave up all hope of beating back the centre and recovering his lost ground, and immediately turned his attention to another part of the line, the left of Schofield and Hooker, upon which he, to-day, made a desperate assault, the particulars of which I will not detail, as your correspondent on that portion of the line has furnished a detailed narrative, more full than any I can give.

THE REBEL ARTILLERY.

To cover this assault upon Hooker, at eleven, A. M., the enemy opened a rapid but random fire upon our centre with his artillery, placed in our immediate front, on high ridges and from Big and Little Kinesaw and Bald Gap. Our artillery returned their salutations with great vigor and precision, at every discharge of our guns, the rebels could be seen running in every direction, so accurate was the fire of our cannoneers. The enemy's guns mounted on Kinesaw, were twenty-pound Parrotts, capable of very long range. Their fire was principally directed on Whitaker's brigade, which still held the hills taken from the enemy the other night. The shots, however, did little or no damage.

The artillery duel continued nearly the whole afternoon, with trifling loss to our troops. Never has artillery achieved greater laurels than to-day. Nearly all our shots were delivered into the enemy's line and his batteries with remarkable accuracy. So wild and inaccurate was the fire of the enemy that to-day the rear was a much more uninviting location for non-combatants than upon the skirmish lines.

THE SKIRMISHING ON THE CENTRE.

On the front of the 4th and 14th Corps was extremely slight—so little firing, indeed, was heard that one almost was constrained to jump at the conclusion that the contestants had mutually agreed to a truce for the day. In front of Whitaker, however, there was a portion of the field upon which were thickly strewn the dead and wounded of the enemy in his recent desperate assaults upon that invincible brigade. There a brisk fire was kept up all day, to prevent the rebels from getting off their wounded. General Whitaker counted one hundred and sixty rebel dead on this ground.

THE 90TH OHIO AND 31ST INDIANA.

In my account of the recapture of the ground lost by Kirby's brigade, the names of the two regiments of Stanley's division, which, with the assistance of the 15th and 19th Ohio, of Woods' division, took a prominent part, could not be ascertained. The 31st Indiana and 90th Ohio, the former under Colonel S. S. Smith and the latter under Lieutenant Colonel Yomans, deserve honorable mention. Both regiments conducted themselves with great gallantry, and drove the enemy before them like frightened sheep.

GENERAL HOWARD'S STAFF.

No class of army officers perhaps are subjected to more danger, and receive less credit for their bravery, than officers on the staff of general officers. While regimental officers, when not actually engaged, can seek refuge under cover, staff officers are compelled to ride the line, constantly exposed to sharpshooters' unerring aim and shells from artillery. The staffs of all the general officers deserve great credit for their efficiency and courage. That of General Howard especially are deserving of praise, for no commander exposes himself or his aids more than does the General, who has been quite unfortunate in the loss of aids and orderlies. To-day an enthusiastic sharpshooter drew a bead upon the General, who was standing with Colonel Fullerton, other members of his staff, and orderlies. Several balls passed quite near the General's person. One struck his favorite orderly, McDonell, in the foot, passed through it, and wounded another man near them. To-day Captain Wm. Leonard, of the 38th Indiana, in command of the 4th corps signal detachment, opened a signal station near the General's field headquarters, when a sharpshooter, posted in a tree a mile distant, got range upon the signal flag, one ball entering his thigh, inflicting a severe flesh wound. To-morrow he goes to his home in Indiana, and is succeeded in com... [illegible] ... most efficient sign[al] ...

THE LEFT.

McPherson's three corps on the left, like those on the right, cannot safely advance beyond the positions they now hold until the center carries Kinesaw. Logan, Dodge and Blair confront the enemy closely in strong works, and our extreme left can now be said to rest on the Chattahoochie river, which rises to the northeast of this point, and is consequently much nearer our left than our right flank. The rebels have opposed the advance of our left with less determination than other portions of the line, though for all that there has been no child's play there. Blair's fresh troops have taken their place beside the fatigued but not dispirited divisions that opened the campaign, and they fought with great unction.

RIGHT WING.

Active movements in this part of the great Army of the Mississippi, are, for the present, pretty much suspended, awaiting the development of the operations now in progress in the center and left. The magnificent strides into the Confederacy taken by the two corps within the past three or four days, had well nigh disjointed them altogether from the more ponderous center, and it became a necessity that they should either halt to await the carrying or flanking of Kinesaw Mountain by their comrades, or swing off into Dixie independent and alone. The latter they were not prepared to do, and having been well assured, from the good report of the work being done on their left, that the delay would be short, they have consented to remain and accompany the remainder on their march to the Chattahoochee. Accordingly there was a lively interest manifested yesterday in watching the contest for the possession of the approaches to Kinesaw. Signal officers from the 23d corps, who were stationed upon Lost Mountain, witnessed the whole affair, and describe the view as very fine. The distance was so great that the musketry firing could not be distinguished, but the tremendous reports of the cannon gave them assurance of the earnestness with which the battle was being waged, while the clouds of smoke from the muskets, which continually moved up the hillside, rolling up through the thick trees, all the while nearer and nearer to the top, left them in no doubt that all was going well for the Federals. The white tents of the rebels could be distinctly seen with good glasses, equalled thick on the sides of the mountain, and as Stanley's shells began to explode among them, their puny inhabitants could be seen bustling out of them like frightened pismires from a burning log. So admirable was the firing of the gunners, that many of the shells swept clear over the mountain, hurtling in a rebel wagon train on the other side, and some of them even lighting hard by the suburbs of Marietta.

But the right wing was not altogether inactive while this brilliant work was being done in the center on the 21st. Suspended from the main body of the army, it hung down into the Confederacy like a great weight, acting, if in no other way, to drag forward the rest against or around Kinesaw more rapidly. But, aside from all this, there was work to be done that needed brave men—men who were not afraid of death. Cameron's brigade, of the 23d corps, was advanced over Nose Creek, which it had been impossible to cross hitherto owing to the high water, and encountered severe opposition in so doing. The creek was to be crossed by a bridge, close beyond which the rebels had a heavy line of skirmishers to repel any attempt to cross. In the face of a raking fire of musketry four regiments charged over the bridge at a double-quick, the 16th Kentucky, Colonel Hurt, leading the advance, and losing four killed and several wounded. As soon as they were over they formed in line and fell upon the rebels, putting them incontinently to flight. The rebel officers were desperate. They rode up and down before their men, beseeching them in the name of all that is sacred to a Confederate to resist the attack, and cursing frantically when they saw them running away broken and in confusion. It is of little avail to tell men they are cowards when they have such good occasion to be, and to curse them for doing what they cannot well avoid doing; and so the rebel officers found it.

During the crossing a brass field piece had been hurried up and trained upon a hill where it was supposed a squad of rebels were concealed, when suddenly a bluecoat came to the top of the hill, and the gunners supposing our advance had been very rapid, and that they would fire on their friends, withheld their fire. Soon, however, the man in blue appeared a second time, followed by an unmistakable gray-back, and appeared to be making observations on the position. There was no longer any hesitation, and the first shot went straight to its mark, sweeping the two rebels to the earth, mangled and lifeless.

The movements of General Hooker's corps ...

[illegible]

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Of Receipts and Expenditures of Marion County, Indiana,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1st, 1864.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 1st, 1863	$26,161 90
County Revenue	63,247 68
Brokers' License	900 00
Public Buildings	34 55
Jurors' Fees	134 00
Volunteer Bounty Fund	78,440 00
Michigan Road Bridge	400 00
Pedlars' License	6 00
Roads and Highways	130 00
County Commissioners	103 00
Expenses of Poor	251 92
Expenses of Criminals	72 50
Township Revenue	23,078 54
Road Revenue	2,008 57
School Revenue	12,401 19
State and County Revenue	13,569 83
Docket Fees	873 20
Court House Revenue	30,273 17
Marion County Agricultural Society	210 00
Sales of Estrays	31 85
Unclaimed Fees	11 40
Redemption of Land	3,512 57
Principal of Common School Fund	31,638 04
Principal of T. 14, R. 2 E.	150 00
Principal of T. 14, R. 3 E.	300 00
Principal of T. 14, R. 4 E.	519 05
Principal of T. 14, R. 5 E.	516 00
Principal of T. 15, R. 2 E.	570 00
Principal of T. 15, R. 3 E.	1,341 00
Principal of T. 15, R. 4 E.	826 31
Principal of T. 15, R. 5 E.	627 50
Principal of T. 16, R. 2 E.	675 00
Principal of T. 16, R. 3 E.	15 60
Principal of T. 16, R. 4 E.	109 45
Principal of T. 16, R. 5 E.	721 00
Principal of T. 17, R. 2 E.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash borrowed to pay Bounties to Volunteers	77,700 00
	$354,748 45

EXPENDITURES.

Jurors' Fees	$4,290 11
Expenses of Court	1,107 75
Expenses of Poor	9,853 01
Bailiffs' Fees	1,080 50
Expenses of Elections	624 35
Volunteer Bounty Fund	154,048 00
Treasurer's Fees	378 20
County Revenue	19,259 76
Fuel for Public Offices	361 67
Expenses of Blind	90 20
Street Improvements	494 25
Bridge over Canal	480 00
Expenses of Criminals	6,001 16
School Examiner and Expenses	128 00
Gas Account	356 05
County Commissioners	831 00
County Auditor	4,602 84
Interest on County Orders	258 50
Expenses of Insane	875 37
Assessing Revenue	1,724 63
Judge of Court of Common Pleas	670 25
Roads and Highways	763 21
Books and Stationery	2,920 41
Specific Allowances	1,858 51
Public Buildings	4,175 89
Bridge Account	400 00
New Court House	410 74
Appraisement Real Estate	587 65
Road Revenue	2,008 57
Township Revenue	23,078 54
Sales of Estrays	1 10
Court House Revenue	11,152 08
Marion Co. Agricultural Society	335 00
State and County Revenue	13,277 52
Unclaimed Fees	5 40
School Revenue	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest of T. 14, R. 4 E.	137 84
Interest of T. 14, R. 5 E.	18 00
Interest of T. 15, R. 2 E.	120 10
Interest of T. 15, R. 3 E.	176 57
Interest of T. 15, R. 4 E.	107 43
Interest of T. 15, R. 5 E.	74 27
Interest of T. 16, R. 2 E.	68 64
Interest of T. 16, R. 3 E.	94 22
Interest of T. 16, R. 4 E.	90 21
Interest of T. 16, R. 5 E.	58 56
Interest of T. 17, R. 2 E.	49 06
Interest of T. 17, R. 3 E.	271 27
Interest of T. 17, R. 4 E.	123 80
Interest of T. 17, R. 5 E.	56 98
Balance in Treasury	38,190 42
	$354,748 45

1630 d&wtt

JACOB T. WRIGHT, Auditor of Marion County.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, ss: In the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, in the State of Indiana. October Term, A. D., 1861.

George McCray vs. Rubanna Coleman and others.

Be it known, That on this 23d day of May, in the year 1864, the above named plaintiff, by his attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court his complaint against said defendants, in the above entitled cause, and afterwards, to-wit: On the 2d day of February, 1864, said plaintiff, by his attorneys, filed an affidavit of a competent person, that the residences of the following named defendants, to-wit: John H. McCown, James McMurry, William A. Potter, William M. Ward, James H. Ward, Joseph O. Merriman, Samuel S. Rooker, Enos Harshwood, James C. Meyers, Moses Crawford, David C. Stunkred, Thomas J. Cromwell, —— Chew, —— Dedrick, Leander M. Campbell, Charles S. Sanford, Moses Allen, Franklin Saunder, Mosley J. Danforth, Edwin J. Danforth, James Wright, Henry Perkins, Nathan Edwards, Noah Harris, Robert Bentley, Joseph H. Williams, Levi Hufner, Andrew Donaly, Joseph F. Bennett, Frederick Kigar, James Husser, John Husser, Fletcher Harper, Joseph W. Harper, George L. Dart, N. —— Jackson, A. W. Dunn, Joseph D. Defrees, John H. Hull, Wilson H. Hunt, Elisha Broadus, Benjamin J. Adams, Charles H. Brown, and John F. Dunn, are unknown to the plaintiff, and cannot be ascertained, he having made diligent inquiry.

Said defendants are, therefore, hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and that unless they appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause, on the second day of the next Term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House, in the city of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in October next, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in their absence.

WILLIAM WALLACE, Clerk.

Barbour & Howland, Attorneys for Plaintiff. jne24 w3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF THREE EXECUTIONS TO ME directed, from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 23d day of July, A. D., 1864,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of Marion County, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots Nos. one (1), two (2), and three (3), in Block No. twenty-two (22), in Drake's Addition to the City of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of George A. Exline at the suit of ten Sharpe and Foster Keeler.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. J. H. ROBINSON, Sheriff Marion County. By J. D. Tucker, Deputy.

June 28th, 1864—w3w. J. L. Ketcham, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME DIrected from the Clerk of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1864,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of Marion county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described real estate, to-wit:

All the interest, title and claim of Thomas W. Harding, as the husband of his wife, Martha A. Harding, deceased, which descended to him as such husband, in and to the following real estate, to-wit: Seventeen and one half (17½) feet off the south side of Lot No. eight (8), and all of Lots Nos. nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in Jacob Willet's sub-division of Square No. five (5), in the City of Indianapolis, and also Lot No. eleven (11), in Block No. one (1), in Out-Block No. one hundred and fifty-seven (157), in Harris' Addition to the City of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of Thomas W. Harding at the suit of Joseph R. Sharpe vs. Thomas W. Harding et al.

WM. J. H. ROBINSON, Sheriff Marion County. By J. D. Tucker, Deputy.

June 28th, A. D., 1864—w3w. J. L. Ketcham, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed from the Clerk of the Johnson Circuit Court, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 16th day of July, A. D., 1864,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House of Marion county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described real estate, to wit:

The undivided interest of Benjamin Head, Jr., in and to the east half of the northwest quarter of section 22, in township 14 north, of range 4 east, containing 80 acres more or less, subject to the interest of Grace Head, widow of Benjamin Head, Sr., deceased, in Marion county, Indiana.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of Benjamin Head, Jr., at the suit of James H. Smock vs. Benjamin Head et al.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

WM. J. H. ROBINSON, Sheriff Marion County. By J. D. Tucker, Deputy.

June 21st, A. D., 1864—w3w. Holland & Ryfield, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

400

$8, $9, $10.00, $11.00,

REVOLVING

HORSE HAY RAKES.

100

OF THE CELEBRATED

PENNSYLVANIA

Self-Discharging, Wire Tooth,

HORSE HAY RAKES.

W. H. TURNER, Theater Building. jne11 d&wtf

NOBLESVILLE AND EAGLETOWN GRAVEL ROAD.—Notice is hereby given that the President and Directors of the Noblesville & Eagletown Gravel Road Company will receive sealed proposals for Grading, Graveling and Bridging five miles of the Road, leading from Noblesville to Eagletown, known as the Crawfordsville State Road, until 12 o'clock M., the 20th of the 7th Month (July), 1864. The work will be let in sections to suit purchasers, reserving the privilege to reject all proposals that may appear unreasonable. The work to be done by the 1st of January, 1865. For further information apply to the President or Secretary of the Company. Address Westfield, Hamilton County, Indiana.

S. M. HOSKINS, President. Isaac Baldwin, Secretary. jne21 w3w

50,000 AGENTS WANTED!

100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, &c.

TO BE SOLD FOR $1 EACH,

Without regard to cost, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get, and not to be kept unless you are perfectly satisfied.

300 Ladies' Gold Watches	$35 00 each
200 Gents' Silver Watches	16 00 each
2,500 Vest and Neck Chains	$5 00 to 10 00 each
3,000 Gold Band Bracelets	5 00 to 10 00 each
3,000 " " "	3 00 to 8 00 each
3,000 Jet and Gold "	6 00 to 8 00 each
3,000 Jet and Gold Brooches and Coral Ear	4 00 to 5 00 each
3,000 California Diamond Cluster Pins	3 00 to 6 00 each
3,000 California Diamond Cluster Rings	6 00 to 10 00 each
3,000 California Diamond Ear Drops	4 00 to 6 00 each
3,000 Gents' California Diamond Breastpins	2 50 to 8 00 each
3,000 Watch Keys	2 00 to 6 00 each
3,000 Magic Spring Lockets	4 00 to 8 00 each
3,000 Enam'l'd Revolving Brooches	2 50 to 6 00 each
2,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs	4 00 to 8 00 each
3,000 Seal Stone Rings	2 50 to 6 00 each
5,000 California Diamond Rings	4 00 to 6 00 each
5,000 Gold Chased Rings	2 50 to 5 00 each
5,000 Masonic Rings	4 00 to 6 00 each
5,000 Engraved Lockets, Imitation Ladies' Hunting Watch	5 00 to 10 00 each
7,000 Sets of Ladies' Jewelry	5 00 to 10 00 each
7,000 Gold Pen, Extension Case and Pencil	4 00 to 6 00 each
5,000 Gold Plate Extension Ebony Holder and Gold Pen	5 00 to 10 00 each
5,000 Jet & Gold Chatelaine Chains	5 00 to 10 00 each
5,000 Jet and Gold Vest Chains	5 00 to 10 00 each
5,000 Locket Vest Chains	5 00 to 10 00 each

One certificate telling you what you can have, will be sent for 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty for $5, sixty for $10 and one hundred for $15. We allow agents 10 cents for each certificate, provided their remittance amounts to $1, and an extra premium. Agents wanted, also, to sell our Army and Campaign Badges. Send for wholesale Illustrated Circular.

Box 4878. S. M. WARD & CO., 208 Broadway, New York. jne21 w3m

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUant to an order of the Marion Court of Common Pleas, I will sell at Private Sale the following Real Estate, to wit: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty (30), township seventeen (17), range three (3), and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen (19), township seventeen (17), range three (3), in Marion county, containing in all eighty acres, the same being Real Estate owned by Thomas S. Heavenridge, deceased.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, and remainder at six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving his notes, with security, drawing interest from date, and waiving valuation laws.

JONATHAN R. HEAVENRIDGE, Administrator. jne21 w4w

$10 TO $20 A DAY.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE.—The best cheap Machine in the United States. We are giving a Commission by which the above wages can be made, or we will employ Agents at $75 a month and expenses paid. For particulars and terms, address, with stamp,

T. S. PAGE, General Agent, Toledo, O. jne13 d&w3m

The Money Returned if it Fails to Cure.

PSYCHAGOGA,

The Only Certain and Warranted Cure for

Fever and Ague,

Intermittent, Remittent & Camp Fevers,

DYSPEPSIA AND LOSS OF APPETITE.

Sold by all Druggists.

W. O. MACKAY, Agent, No. 83 Nassau street, N. Y. apr5 w3m

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE FARMERS' HOTEL, CORNER of Illinois and Georgia streets, Indianapolis, Indiana. Reitz & Dallweg, Proprietors.

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Kills Ticks on Sheep.
Cures Scab on Sheep.
Kills all Vermin on Animals and Birds.
Cures all Skin Diseases on Animals.
Kills Bugs on Roses, Lice on House Plants.
Kills Canker Worm on Apple Trees.
Kills Bed Bugs and Water Roaches.
Kills all Vermin that infest Grape and Cranberry Vines.

One Pound of this Extract will make 16 Gallons Wash.

For sale by all Druggists and at Country and Agricultural Stores.

Price 75 cents per pound. A liberal discount to the trade and large purchasers.

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